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BBA APPROVAL INSPECTION TESTING CERTIFICATION
TECHNICAL APPROVALS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Agrément Certificate
14/5120
Product Sheet 2

GREUTHERM EXTERNAL WALL INSULATION SYSTEMS

GREUTHERM EPS EXTERNAL WALL INSULATION SYSTEM 2

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet[1] relates to Greutherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 2, comprising white or grey expanded polystyrene (EPS) insulation boards, mechanically-fixed with supplementary adhesive, with a reinforced basecoat and render finishes. It is suitable for use on the outside of external walls in new and existing domestic and non-domestic buildings.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.

CERTIFICATION INCLUDES:

- factors relating to compliance with Building Regulations where applicable
- factors relating to additional non-regulatory information where applicable
- independently verified technical specification
- assessment criteria and technical investigations
- design considerations
- installation guidance
- regular surveillance of production
- formal three-yearly review.

KEY FACTORS ASSESSED

Thermal performance — the system can be used to improve the thermal performance of external walls and can contribute to satisfying the requirements of the national Building Regulations (see section 6).

Strength and stability — the system can adequately resist wind loads and impact-damage. The impact resistance is dependent on the finish chosen (see section 7).

Behaviour in relation to fire — the system has a B-s1, d0 reaction to fire classification in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 (see section 8).

Risk of condensation — the system can contribute to limiting the risk of interstitial and surface condensation (see section 11).

Durability — when installed and maintained in accordance with the Certificate holder's recommendations and the terms of this Certificate, the system will remain effective for at least 30-years (see section 13).

The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the system described herein. This system has been assessed by the BBA as being fit for its intended use provided it is installed, used and maintained as set out in this Certificate.

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Date of First issue: 6 May 2014

John Albon — Head of Approvals
Energy and Ventilation

Claire Curtis-Thomas
Chief Executive

The BBA is a UKAS accredited certification body — Number 113. The schedule of the current scope of accreditation for product certification is available in pdf format via the UKAS link on the BBA website at www.bbacerts.co.uk

Readers are advised to check the validity and latest issue number of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA direct.

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Greutherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 2, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations (the presence of a UK map indicates that the subject is related to the Building Regulations in the region or regions of the UK depicted):

The Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales) (as amended)

Requirement:	A1	Loading
Comment:		The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the substrate wall. See section 7.4 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	B4(1)	External fire spread
Comment:		The system can satisfy this Requirement. See sections 8.1 to 8.4 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(b)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The system provides a degree of protection against rain ingress. See sections 4.4 and 10.1 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The system can contribute to minimising the risk of interstitial and surface condensation. See sections 11.1, 11.2 and 11.4 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	L1(a)(i)	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See section 13.1 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	26	CO_2 emission rate for new buildings
Regulation	26A	Fabric energy efficiency rates for new dwellings (in England only)
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.

The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	8(1)(2)	Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials
Comment:		The system can contribute to the construction satisfying this Regulation. See sections 12 and 13.1 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards applicable to construction
Standard:	1.1	Structure
Comment:		The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the substrate wall. See section 7.4 of this Certificate.
Standard:	2.6	Spread to neighbouring buildings
Comment:		The external surface of the system is classified as 'low risk', with reference to clauses 2.6.4[(1)(2)], 2.6.5[(1)] and 2.6.6[(2)]. See sections 8.1 to 8.6 of this Certificate.
Standard:	2.7	Spread on external walls
Comment:		The external surface of the system is classified as 'low risk', with reference to clauses 2.7.1[(1)(2)] and 2.7.2[(1)(2)] and Annex 2A[(1)]. See sections 8.1 to 8.6 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		The system can contribute to a construction satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.10.1[(1)(2)] and 3.10.2[(1)(2)]. See sections 4.4 and 10.1 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The system can satisfy the requirements of this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1[(1)(2)], 3.15.4[(1)(2)] and 3.15.5[(1)(2)]. See sections 11.3 and 11.4 of this Certificate.
Standard:	6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard:	6.2	Buildings insulation envelope
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying these Standards, with reference to clauses 6.1.1[(1)(2)], 6.1.2[(1)(2)], 6.1.3[(1)], 6.1.6[(1)], 6.2.10[(2)], 6.2.1[(1)(2)], 6.2.3[(1)], 6.2.4[(2)], 6.2.5[(2)], 6.2.6[(1)], 6.2.7[(1)], 6.2.8[(2)], 6.2.9[(1)(2)], 6.2.10[(1)], 6.2.11[(1)], 6.2.12[(2)] and 6.2.13[(1)(2)]. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(a)(b)	Statement of sustainability
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, and therefore will contribute to a construction meeting the bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard. In addition, the product can contribute to a construction meeting a higher level of sustainability as defined in this Standard, with reference to clauses 7.1.4[(1)(2)] [Aspect 1[(1)(2)] and 2[(1)]], 7.1.6[(1)(2)] [Aspect 1[(1)(2)] and 2[(1)]] and 7.1.7[(1)(2)] [Aspect 1[(1)(2)]]. See section 6.2 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	12	Building standards applicable to conversions
Comment		All comments given for the system under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6, also apply to this Regulation, with reference to 0.12.1[(1)(2)] and Schedule 6[(1)(2)].

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).
(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012

Regulation:	23	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:		The system is acceptable. See section 13.1 and the *Installation* part of this Certificate.

Regulation:	28(b)	Resistance to moisture and weather
Comment:		The system provides a degree of protection against rain ingress. See sections 4.4 and 10.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	29	Condensation
Comment:		The system can contribute to minimising the risk of interstitial and surface condensation. See sections 11.2 and 11.4 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	30	Stability
Comment:		The system can sustain and transmit wind loads to the substrate wall. See section 7.4 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	36(a)	External fire spread
Comment:		The system can meet this Regulation. See sections 8.1 to 8.4 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	39(a)(i)	Conservation measures
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	40	Target carbon dioxide emission rate
Comment:		The system can contribute to satisfying this Regulation. See sections 6.2 and 6.3 of this Certificate.

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, CDM co-ordinator, designer and contractors to address their obligations under these Regulations.

See section: 3 *Delivery and site handling* (3.2 and 3.4) of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2014

NHBC accepts the use of Greutherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 2, provided it is installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Part 6 *Superstructure (excluding roofs)*, Chapter 6.9 *Curtain walling and cladding*.

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 Greutherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 2 consists of insulation boards mechanically fixed directly to the substrate wall, with supplementary adhesive when necessary, and basecoat reinforced with glassfibre mesh, key coat and render finishes (see Figure 1). It is made up of the following components:

Adhesive

- Greuraso Plus Grigio — cement-based powder requiring the addition of 5.25 litres of clean water per 25 kg bag
- Greuraso Plus Bianco — cement-based elastic-fibre-reinforced powder requiring the addition of 6 litres of clean water per 25 kg bag

Insulation

- Greutherm White and Grey Expanded Polystyrene (EPS70 and EPS100) Insulation Boards — 200 mm by 600 mm in a range of thicknesses from 40 mm to 200 mm, with a nominal density of 15 to 26 $kg \cdot m^{-3}$, a minimum compressive strength of 70 $kN \cdot m^{-2}$ and a minimum tensile strength of 150 kPa. Boards are manufactured in accordance with BS EN 13163 : 2012, and classified as Euroclass E in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007.

Mechanical fixings

Mechanical fixings[1] — anchors with adequate length to suit the substrate and insulation thickness and selected from:

- Dakota PP-La — polypropylene with Polyamide PA6 pins
- Fischer Termoz 8 U — polyamide PA6 with stainless steel or electro-galvanized pins
- Fischer Termoz 8 UZ — polypropylene with Polyamide PA6 pins
- Fischer Termoz WS 8 L — polyamide PA6 with stainless steel or electro-galvanized pins
- Fischer Termoz 8 NZ — polypropylene with Polyamide PA6 or electro-galvanized pins
- Ejot EjoTherm SDM-T — polyamide PA6 with stainless steel or electro-galvanized pins
- Ejot EjoTherm NT U — polyethylene, PE-HD with stainless steel or electro-galvanized pins
- Ejot EjoTherm NK U — polyethylene, PE-HD with stainless steel or electro-galvanized pins
- Ejot EjoTherm NTK U — polypropylene with Polyamide PA6 GF 50 pins
- Ejot EjoTherm SDK U — polyethylene, PE-HD with stainless steel or electro-galvanized pins
- Ejot EjoTherm STR U — polyethylene, PE-HD with stainless steel or electro-galvanized pins

(1) Other fixings may be used provided they can be demonstrated to have equal or higher pull-out and plate stiffness characteristics.

Basecoat

- Greuraso Plus Grigio — cement-based powder requiring the addition of 5.25 litres of clean water per 25 kg bag, applied in two layers to a thickness of 3 mm to 5 mm
- Greuraso Plus Bianco — cement-based elastic-fibre-reinforced powder requiring the addition of 6 litres of clean water per 25 kg bag, applied in two layers to a thickness of 3 mm to 5 mm
- Greuraso Plus Star — cement-based elastic lightened basecoat requiring the addition of 7.5 litres of clean water per 20 kg bag, applied in two layers to a thickness of 3 mm to 5 mm

Reinforcement

Greutherm Rete 150 — 1 m wide mesh (4 mm by 5 mm) of multi-strength glass fibre with a polymer coating and nominal weight of 150 $g \cdot m^{-2}$

Greutherm Ret01-1160 — 1 m wide mesh (3.5 mm by 4.5 mm) of multi-strength glass fibre with a polymer coating and nominal weight of 145 $g \cdot m^{-2}$

Primer

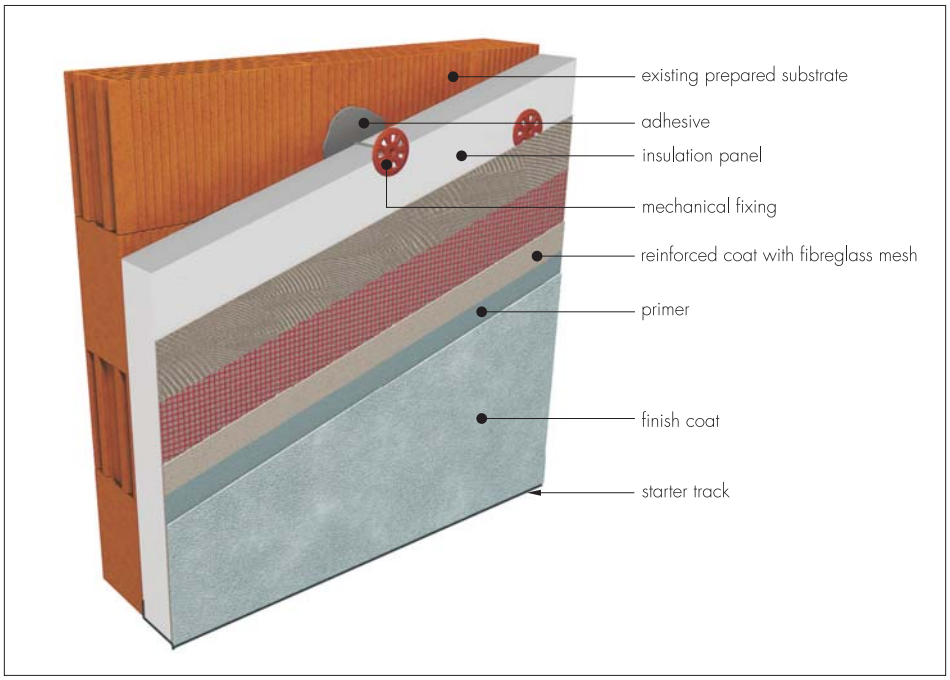
Islolante LG — ready to use pigmented universal primer, based on acrylic copolymers

AcrilPrimer — primer fixative, based on acrylic copolymers. Diluted with water in ratio 1:1 up to 1:3 (primer : water)

Finishing coats

- Greusiloxan Color — ready to use paste, silicone-based finishing coat. Available in 1.5 mm and 2.0 mm particle sizes, applied to a thickness of 1.5 or 2 mm respectively
- Serie Lerici — ready to use paste, acrylic-based finishing coat. Available in 1.5 mm and 2.0 mm particle sizes, applied to a thickness of 1.5 or 2 mm respectively
- Greusil — ready to use paste, silicate-based finishing coat. Available in 1.5 mm and 2.0 mm particle sizes, applied to a thickness of 1.5 or 2 mm respectively.

Figure 1 Greutherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 2



1.2 Ancillary materials also used with the system but outside the scope of this Certificate:

- Range of aluminium, PVC-U or stainless steel profiles, comprising:
  - base profile
  - edge profile
  - corner profile with optional PVC-U nosing
  - render stop profile
  - movement joint
  - expansion joint
- profile connectors and fixings
- fungicidal wash
- sealants — silicone or mastic silicone in accordance with BS EN ISO 11600 : 2003
- expansion foam — fire-rated polyurethane foam used for filling gaps between insulation boards
- sealers — one-component polymer-based water resistant membranes.

1.3 The insulation boards are fixed to the external surface of the wall using mechanical fixings with supplementary adhesive, where necessary. When all boards have been secured to the wall and rasped, basecoat is applied to their surface to a uniform thickness and the reinforcing mesh immediately embedded (with its concave surface to the wall) and the surface smoothed with a trowel, working from the centre towards the edges. When dry, and after priming if necessary, the surface is ready for the application of the selected finishes.

2 Manufacture

2.1 Components are manufactured by the Certificate holder or bought in from suppliers, to an agreed specification.

2.2 As part of the assessment and ongoing surveillance of product quality, the BBA has:

- agreed with the manufacturer the quality control procedures and product testing to be undertaken
- assessed and agreed the quality control operated over batches of incoming materials
- monitored the production process and verified that it is in accordance with the documented process
- evaluated the process for management of nonconformities
- checked that equipment has been properly tested and calibrated
- undertaken to carry out the above measures on a regular basis through a surveillance process, to verify that the specifications and quality control operated by the manufacturer are being maintained.

2.3 The management system of Licata+Greutol s.r.l has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008 by RINA Services S.p.A. (Certificate 7050/02/S).

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The insulation boards are delivered in sealed packs, with the product identification and manufacturer's batch numbers.

3.2 The other components are delivered in the quantities and packaging listed in Table 1. Each package carries the product identification and manufacturer's batch number.

Table 1 Component supply details

Components	Quantity and package
Greuraso Plus Grigio adhesive	25 kg bag
Greuraso Plus Bianco adhesive	25 kg bag
Greutherm EPS (white and grey) insulation	Wrapped in polythene
Supplementary fixings	Boxed by manufacturer
Greuraso Plus Grigio basecoat	25 kg bag
Greuraso Plus Bianco basecoat	25 kg bag
Greuraso Plus Star basecoat	20 kg bag
Greutherm Rete 150	Roll, 1.00 m wide by 50 m length
Greutherm Ret01-1160	Roll, 1.00 m wide by 50 m length
Greutherm Islolante LG primer	20 kg pail
Greutherm AcrilPrimer primer	5 and 10 litre tubs
Greusiloxan Color finishing coat	25 kg pail
Serie Lerici finishing coat	25 kg pail
Greusil finishing coat	25 kg pail

3.3 The boards must be stored on a firm, clean, level base, off the ground and under cover until required for use. Care must be taken when handling to avoid damage.

3.4 The boards must be protected from prolonged exposure to sunlight, either by storing opened packs under cover or re-covering with opaque polythene sheeting. Care must be taken to avoid contact with solvents or materials containing volatile organic components. The boards must not be exposed to open flame or other ignition sources.

3.5 The powder and paste components must be stored in a safe area, in dry conditions, off the ground and protected from excessive heat, moisture and frost. Contaminated materials should be discarded.

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on Greutherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 2.

4 General

4.1 Greutherm EPS External Wall Insulation System 2, when installed in accordance with this Certificate, is effective in reducing the thermal transmittance (U value) of external masonry walls of new and existing buildings. It is essential that the detailing techniques specified in this Certificate are carried out to a high standard if the ingress of water into the insulation is to be avoided and the full thermal benefit obtained from treatment with the system. Only details specified by the Certificate holder should be used.

4.2 The system will improve the weather resistance of a wall and provide a decorative finish. However, it should only be installed where there are no signs of dampness on the inner surface of the wall other than those caused solely by condensation.

4.3 The system is for application to the outside of external walls of masonry, or dense or no-fines concrete construction, on new or existing domestic and non-domestic buildings (with or without existing render) up to 18 metres in height. Prior to installation of the system, the wall surfaces should comply with section 14 of this Certificate.

4.4 New buildings subject to national Building Regulations should be constructed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of:

- BS EN 1996-2 : 2006, in that the designer should select a construction appropriate to the local wind-driven rain index, paying due regard to the design detailing, workmanship and materials to be used
- BS 8000-3 : 2001.

4.5 Other new buildings, not subject to regulatory requirements, should also be built in accordance with the Standards identified in section 4.4.

4.6 The effect of the installation of the insulation system on the acoustic performance of a construction is outside the scope of this Certificate.

4.7 The fixing of rainwater goods, satellite dishes, clothes lines, hanging baskets and similar items is outside the scope of this Certificate.

4.8 External plumbing should be removed before installation and alterations made to underground drainage, where appropriate, to accommodate repositioning of the plumbing to the finished face of the system.

4.9 It is essential that the insulation system is installed and maintained in accordance with the conditions set out in this Certificate.

5 Practicability of installation

The system should only be installed by specialised contractors who have successfully undergone training and registration by the Certificate holder (see section 14).

Note: The BBA operates a UKAS Accredited Approved Installer Scheme for external wall insulation; details of approved installer companies are included on the BBA's website (www.bbacerts.co.uk).

6 Thermal performance

6.1 Calculations of thermal transmittance (U value) should be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007 and *BRE Report BR 443 : 2006*, using the thermal conductivities (λ_D value) of the insulations given in Table 2.

Table 2 Thermal conductivity of the insulation (λ_D value)

Insulation types	Thickness (mm)	Thermal conductivity ($W \cdot m^{-1} K^{-1}$)
White EPS 70	40 to 200	0.038
White EPS 100		0.036
Grey EPS 70 and 100		0.030

6.2 The U value of a completed wall will depend on the selected insulation thickness and fixing method, the insulating value of the substrate masonry and its internal finish. Calculated U values for sample constructions in accordance with the Building Regulations are given in Table 3, and are based on the thermal conductivities given in Table 2.

Table 3 Insulation thickness required to achieve design U values[1][2] given in the national Building Regulations

U value ($W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$)	Thickness of Insulation (mm)[3]					
	215 mm brickwork, λ = 0.56 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$			200 mm dense blockwork, λ = 1.75 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$		
	White EPS 70	White EPS 100	Grey EPS 70 and 100	White EPS 70	White EPS 100	Grey EPS 70 and 100
0.19	200	190	160	-	200	170
0.25	150	140	120	160	150	120
0.26	140	130	110	150	140	120
0.28	130	120	100	140	130	110
0.30	120	110	90	130	120	100
0.35	100	100	80	110	100	90

(1) Wall construction inclusive of 13 mm plaster (λ = 0.57 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$), 6.5 mm render ($\lambda$ = 1.0 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$), brickwork (protected) with 17.1% mortar or blockwork (protected) with 6.7% mortar (λ = 0.88 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$). EPS insulation ($\lambda$ in table 2) and render (λ = 1 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$).

(2) Calculation based on a mechanical system that included 7 steel fixings with 8 mm diameter and (x_p = 0.003 $W \cdot K^{-1}$) per m^2. Use of other types of fixings should be calculated in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2007.

(3) Based upon incremental insulation thickness of 10 mm.

6.3 The system can contribute to maintaining continuity of thermal insulation at junctions between elements and openings. For Accredited Construction Details, the corresponding ψ-values (Psi) in BRE Information Paper IP 1/06, Table 3, may be used in carbon emission calculations in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Detailed guidance for other junctions and on limiting heat loss by air infiltration can be found in:

England and Wales — Approved Documents to Part L and, for new thermal elements to existing buildings, Accredited Construction Details (version 1.0). See also SAP 2009 Appendix K and the *iSBEM User Manual* for new-build

Scotland — Accredited Construction Details (Scotland)

Northern Ireland — Accredited Construction Details (version 1. 0).

7 Strength and stability

General

7.1 When installed on suitable walls, the system can adequately transfer to the wall the self-weight and negative (suction) and positive (pressure) wind loads normally experienced in the United Kingdom.

7.2 Positive wind load is transferred to the substrate wall directly via bearing and compression of the render and insulation.

7.3 Negative wind pressure is resisted by the bond between each component. The insulation boards are retained by the external wall insulation system anchors.

7.4 The wind loads on the walls should be calculated in accordance with BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005. Special consideration should be given to locations with high wind-load pressure coefficients, as additional fixings may be necessary. In accordance with BS EN 1990 : 2002, it is recommended that a load factor of 1.5 is used to determine the ultimate wind load to be resisted by the system.

7.5 Assessment of structural performance for individual installations should be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced individual to confirm that:

- the substrate wall has adequate strength to resist the additional loads that may be applied as a result of installing the system, ignoring any positive contribution that may occur from the system
- the proposed system and associated fixing layout provides adequate resistance to negative wind loads, based on the results of site investigation and test results
- an appropriate number of site-specific pull-out tests are conducted on the substrate of the building to determine the minimum resistance to failure of the fixings. The characteristic pull-out resistance should be determined in accordance with the guidance given in ETAG 014 : 2011, Annex D.

7.6 The number and centres of fixings should be determined by the system designer. Provided the substrate wall is suitable and an appropriate fixing is selected, the mechanical fixings will adequately support and transfer the weight of the render insulation system to the substrate wall at the minimum spacings given in this Certificate.

7.7 Typical characteristic pull-out strengths for the fixings taken from the corresponding European Technical Approval (ETA) are given in Table 4; however, these values are dependent on the substrate, and the fixing must be selected to suit the loads and substrate concerned.

Table 4 Fixings — typical characteristic pull-out strengths

Fixing type	ETA number	Substrate	Drill diameter (mm)	Effective anchorage depth (mm)	Typical pull out strength (kN)
Dakota PP-La	06/0242	Clay bricks	8	50	0.75
Fischer Termoz 8U	02/0019	Concrete(C12/15)/ Brick (solid/clay)	8	70	1.5/1.5
Fischer Termoz 8UZ	02/0019	Concrete (C12/15)/ Brickwork (solid/clay)	8	30	1.2/1.5
Fischer WS 8 L	02/0019	Concrete (C12/15)/ Brickwork (solid/clay)	8	70	1.5/1.5
Fischer Termoz 8 NZ	03/0019	Concrete (C12/15)/ Brickwork (solid/clay)	8	35	1.5/1.5
Ejot SDM-T	04/0064	Concrete (C12/15)/ Brickwork (solid/clay)	8	50	1.5/1.5
Ejot NT U	05/0009	Concrete (C12/15)/ Brickwork (solid/clay)	8	25	1.2/1.5
Ejot NK U	05/0009	Concrete (C12/15)/ Brickwork (solid/clay)	8	25	1.2/1.5
Ejot NTK U	07/0026	Concrete (C12/15)/ Brickwork (solid/clay)	8	40	0.6/0.9
Ejot SDK U	04/0023	Concrete (C12/15)/ Brickwork (solid/clay)	8	65	1.5/1.5
Ejot STR U	04/0023	Concrete (C12/15)/ Brickwork (solid/clay)	8	65	1.5/1.5

7.8 The resistance forces data given in Table 5 are the results of calculations based upon pull-through resistances determined by the BBA from tests on anchors with 60 mm diameter plate.

Table 5 Design pull-through resistances

Factor	Insulation
	white/grey EPS
Thickness (mm)	⩾60
Tensile resistance of insulation (kPa)	⩾100
Plate diameter of anchor (mm)	60
Characteristic pull-through resistance(1) per anchor (N)	390
Factor of safety	2.5
Design pull-through resistance(2) N)	156

(1) Pull-through resistance of insulation over the head of the fixing.
(2) The safety factor of 2.5 is based on the assumption that all insulation boards are quality controlled and tested to establish tensile strength perpendicular to the face of the slab.

Impact resistance

7.9 Hard body impact tests were carried out in accordance with ETAG 004 : 2013. The system can be classed as having Use Category II(1):

(1) The Use Categories are defined in ETAG 004 : 2013 as:

- Category I — a zone readily accessible at ground level to the public and vulnerable to hard body impacts but not subjected to abnormally rough use
- Category II — a zone liable to impacts from thrown or kicked objects, but in public locations where the height of the system will limit the size of the impact; or at lower levels where access to the building is primarily to those with some incentive to exercise care.
- Category III — a zone not likely to be damaged by normal impacts caused by people or by thrown or kicked objects.

8 Behaviour in relation to fire

8.1 The reaction to fire classification for the system is B-s1,d0, in accordance with BS EN 13501-1 : 2007.

8.2 The fire classification applies to the full range of thicknesses covered by this Certificate.

8.3 The system is restricted for use in buildings up to 18 metres in height.

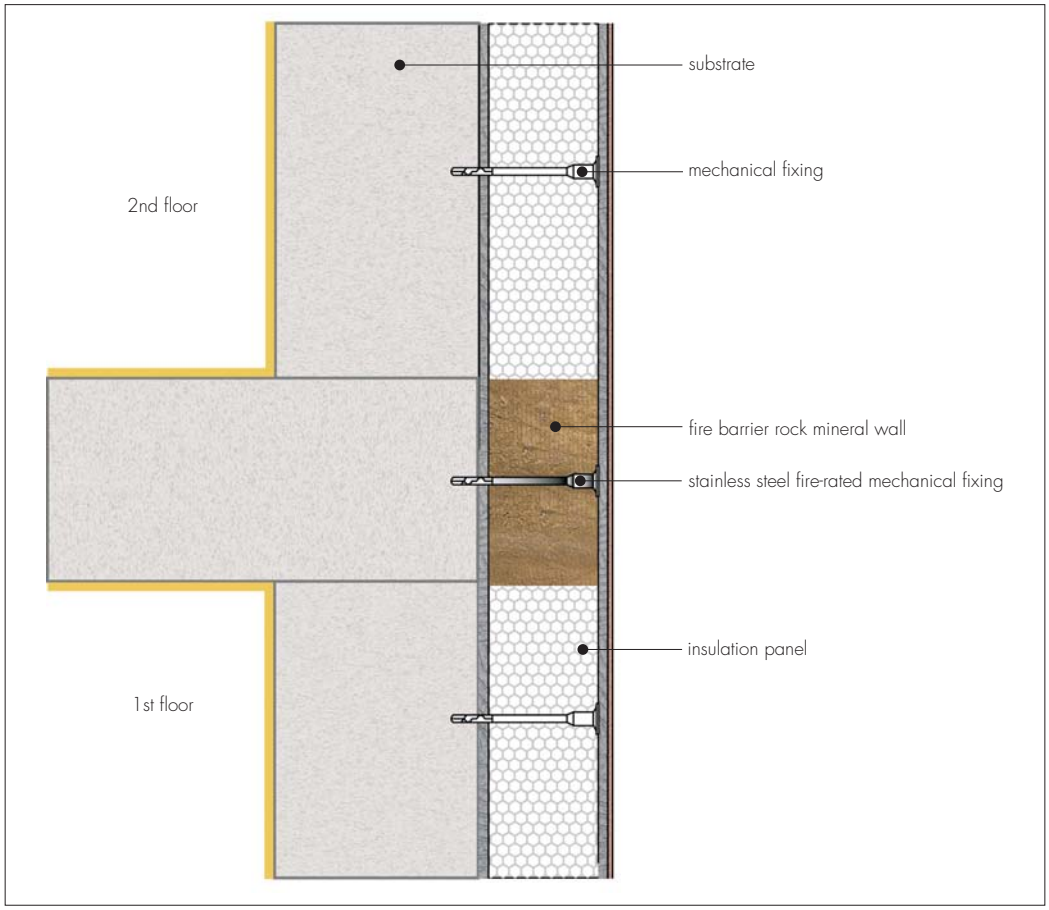
8.4 For houses in Scotland, and for all buildings in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, the system is suitable for use on, or at any distance from, the boundary.

8.5 For flats and maisonettes and non-domestic buildings in Scotland, the system is suitable only for use more than one metre from the boundary.

8.6 The system is not classified as 'non-combustible; therefore, calculations for unprotected areas may apply dependent on the fire resistance characteristics of the wall.

8.7 For application to second storey walls and above, it is recommended that the designer considers at least one stainless steel fixing per square metre and fire barriers in line with compartment walls and floors as advised in BRE Report BR 135 : 2013 (see Figure 2).

Figure 2 Fire barrier details



9 Proximity of flues and appliances

Where a system is installed in close proximity to certain flue pipes, the relevant provisions of the national Building Regulations should be met:

England and Wales — Approved Document J

Scotland — Mandatory Standard 3.19, clause 3.19.4[1][2]

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).
(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

Northern Ireland — Technical Booklet L.

10 Water resistance

10.1 The system will provide a degree of protection against rain ingress. Care should be taken to ensure that walls are adequately weathertight prior to application of the system. The insulation system shall only be installed where there are no signs of dampness on the inner surface of the substrate other than those caused solely by condensation.

10.2 Designers and installers should take particular care in detailing around openings, penetrations and movement joints to minimise the risk of rain ingress.

10.3 Guidance given in BRE Report 262 : 2002 should be followed in connection with the weathertightness of solid wall constructions. The designer should select a construction appropriate to the local wind-driven rain index, paying due regard to the design detailing, workmanship and materials to be used.

10.4 At the tops of walls, the system should be protected by an adequate overhang or other detail designed for use with this type of system (see section 16).

11 Risk of condensation

11.1 Designers must ensure that an appropriate condensation risk analysis has been carried out for all parts of the construction, including openings and penetrations at junctions between the insulation system and windows, to minimise the risk of condensation. The recommendations of BS 5250 : 2011 should be followed.

Surface condensation

11.2 Walls will limit the risk of surface condensation adequately when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 0.7 $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$ at any point and the junctions with other elements and openings comply with section 6.3 of this Certificate.

11.3 Walls will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed 1.2 $W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$ at any point. Guidance may be obtained from BS 5250 : 2011, section 4, and BRE Report 262 : 2002.

Interstitial condensation

11.4 Walls incorporating the system will adequately limit the risk of interstitial condensation when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2011, section 4 and Annexes D and G.

11.5 The water vapour resistance (μ) factor (for the insulation boards) and water vapour air thickness (S_d) (for the render systems) is shown in Table 6:

Table 6 Water vapour resistance (μ) and water vapour air thickness

	Water vapour air thickness S_d (m)	(μ)
Expanded polystyrene (white/grey)	–	60
Greuraso Plus Grigio[1] (basecoat) + Greusiloxan Color (finish coat)	0.42 (finish coat particle size 1.5 mm)[2]	–
Greuraso Plus Grigio[1] (basecoat) + Serie Lerici (finish coat)	0.40 (finish coat particle size 1.5 mm)[2]	–
Greuraso Plus Grigio[1] (basecoat) + Greusil (finish coat)	0.31 (finish coat particle size 1.5 mm)[2]	–

(1) Equivalent water vapour air thickness S_d also applies to Greuraso Plus Bianco and Greuraso Plus Star, which are of a similar composition to Greuraso Plus Grigio and which were tested as part of the rendering system.

(2) Render system comprises basecoat, reinforcing mesh, key coat and finishes (maximum thickness = 6.5 mm).

12 Maintenance and repair

12.1 Regular checks should be made on the installed system, including:

- visual inspection of the render for signs of damage. Cracks in the render exceeding 0.2 mm must be repaired
- examination of the sealant around openings and service entry points
- visual inspection of architectural details designed to shed water to confirm that they are performing properly
- visual inspection to ensure that water is not leaking from external downpipes or gutters; such leakage could penetrate the rendering
- necessary repairs effected immediately and the sealant joints at window and door frames replaced at regular intervals
- maintenance schedules, which should include the replacement and resealing of joints, for example between the insulation systems and window and door frame.

12.2 Damaged areas must be repaired using the appropriate components and procedures detailed in the Certificate holder's installation instructions and in accordance with BS EN 13914-1 : 2005.

13 Durability

13.1 The system will have a service life of not less than 30 years provided any damage to the surface finish is repaired immediately and regular maintenance is undertaken, as described in Section 12.

13.2 Any render containing cement may be subject to lime bloom. The occurrence of this may be reduced by avoiding application in adverse weather conditions. The effect is transient and less noticeable on lighter colours.

13.3 The render may become discoloured with time, the rate depending on the initial colour, degree of exposure and atmospheric pollution, as well as the design and detailing of the wall. In common with traditional renders, discoloration by algae and lichens may occur in wet areas. The appearance may be restored by a suitable power wash or, if required, by over coating.

13.4 To maintain a high quality aesthetic appearance, it may be necessary to periodically overcoat the building using a suitable masonry coating (ie one covered by a valid BBA Certificate for this purpose). Care should be taken not to

adversely affect the water vapour transmission or fire characteristics of the system. The advice of the Certificate holder should be sought as to the suitability of a particular product.

Installation

14 Site survey and preliminary work

14.1 A pre-installation survey of the property must be carried out to determine suitability for treatment and any repairs necessary to the building structure before application of a system. A specification is prepared for each elevation of the building indicating:

- the position of beads
- detailing around windows, doors and at eaves
- damp-proof course (dpc) level
- exact position of expansion joints, if required
- areas where flexible sealants must be used
- any alterations to external plumbing, where required
- the position of fire barriers.

14.2 The survey should include tests conducted on the walls of the building by the Certificate holder or their approved installers to determine the pull-out resistance of the proposed mechanical fixings. An assessment and recommendation is made on the type and number of fixings required to withstand the building's expected wind loading based on calculations using the test data and pull-out resistance (see section 7).

14.3 All necessary repairs to the building structure must be completed before installation of the system commences.

14.4 Surfaces should be sound, clean, and free from loose material. The flatness of surfaces must be checked; this may be achieved using a straight-edge spanning the storey height. Any excessive irregularities, ie greater than 20 mm, must be made good prior to installation, to ensure that the insulation boards are installed with a smooth, in-plane finished surface.

14.5 Where surfaces are covered with an existing rendering, it is essential that the bond between the background and the render is adequate. All loose areas should be hacked off and reinstated.

14.6 On existing buildings, purpose-made sills must be fitted to extend beyond the finished face of the system. New buildings should incorporate suitably deep sills.

14.7 Internal wet work, eg screeding or plastering, should be completed and allowed to dry prior to the application of a system.

15 Approved installers

Application of the system, within the context of this Certificate, must be carried out by installers approved by the Certificate holder. A Certificate holder approved installer is a company:

- employing operatives who have been trained and approved by the Certificate holder to install the system and has operatives who, upon completion of their training, have been issued with an appropriate identification card by the Certificate holder
- which has undertaken to comply with the Certificate holder's application procedure, containing the requirement for each application team to include at least one member operative trained by the Certificate holder
- subject to at least one inspection per annum by the Certificate holder to ensure suitable site practices are being employed. This may include unannounced site inspections.

16 Procedure

General

16.1 Application is carried out in accordance with the Certificate holder's current installation instructions.

16.2 Weather conditions should be monitored to ensure correct application and curing conditions. Application of coating materials must not be carried out at temperatures below 5°C or above 30°C, nor if exposure to frost is likely, and the coating must be protected from rapid drying.

16.3 The planarity of the substrate must be checked, and any protrusions exceeding 1 cm removed.

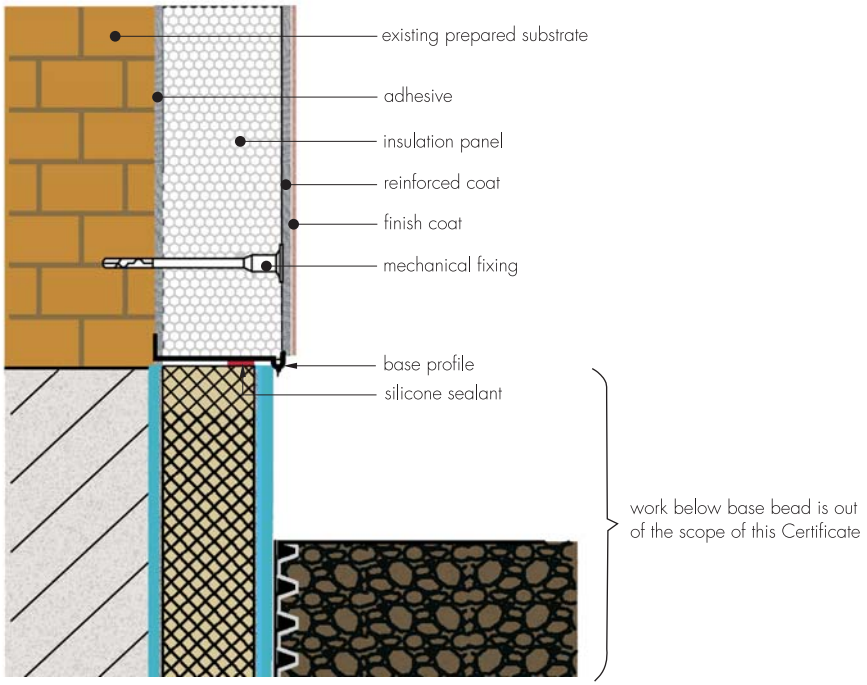
16.4 The primers should always be used, and diluted as necessary (see section 1).

16.5 All rendering should be in accordance with the relevant recommendations of BS EN 13914-1 : 2005.

Positioning and securing insulation boards

16.6 The base profile is secured to the external wall above the dpc using the approved profile fixings at approximately 500 mm centres (see Figure 3). Base rail connectors are inserted at all rail joints. Extension profiles are fixed to the front lip of the base rail or stop end channel where appropriate.

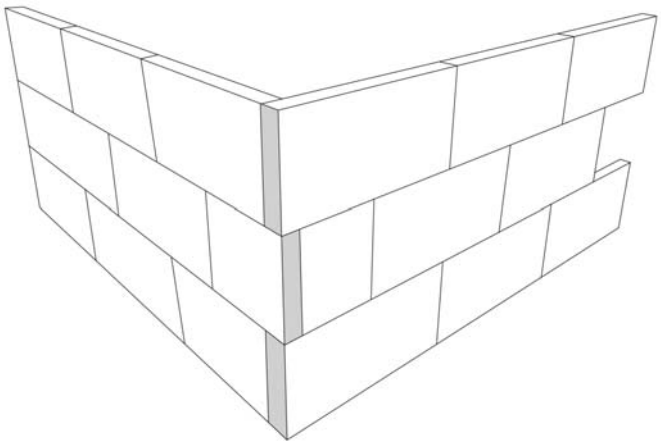
Figure 3 Typical section of base profile



16.7 The adhesive is prepared with the required amount of water (see section 1), and mixed with a paddle mixer until the desired consistency is achieved. After allowing the adhesive to rest for 5 minutes, it is stirred again. The adhesive is applied in a continuous line around the perimeter of the board with three additional dabs of adhesive distributed uniformly over the remaining surface — at least 40% of the board should be covered. Alternatively, it can be applied over the entire face of the insulation board using a notched trowel.

16.8 The boards must be pressed firmly against the wall and butted tightly together with the vertical joints staggered by at least 200 mm (see Figure 4). Joints between boards greater than 2 mm should be filled with slivers of insulation board or low density polyurethane foam. Gaps greater than 10 mm should be closed by repositioning or, where appropriate, by cutting boards to fit. Any gaps, high spots or irregularities are removed by lightly planing with a rasp over the whole surface. Alignment should be checked as work proceeds.

Figure 4 Typical arrangement of insulation boards



16.9 The first run of insulation boards is positioned on the base profile. Holes are drilled into the substrate to the required depth through the insulation at the corners of each board and at positions which allow a minimum of seven fixings per square metre at edge zones and six fixings per square metre in the main area of the wall (see Figure 5). Around openings, additional fixings should be used at 300 mm centres (see figure 6). The mechanical fixings are inserted and tapped or screwed firmly into place, securing the insulation to the substrate. Subsequent rows of boards are positioned so that the vertical board joints are staggered and overlapped at the building corners and the board joints do not occur within 200 mm of the corners of openings.

Figure 5 Insulation board fixing pattern

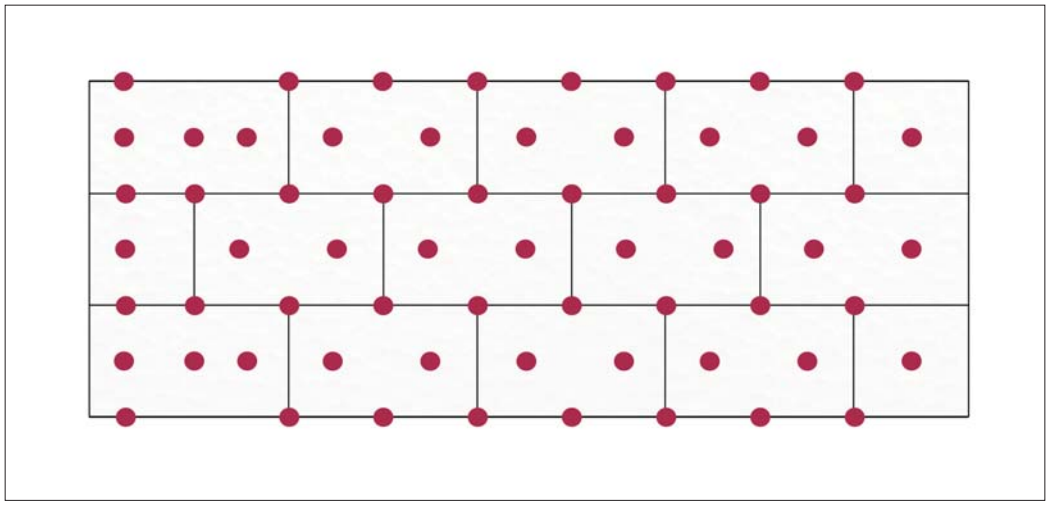
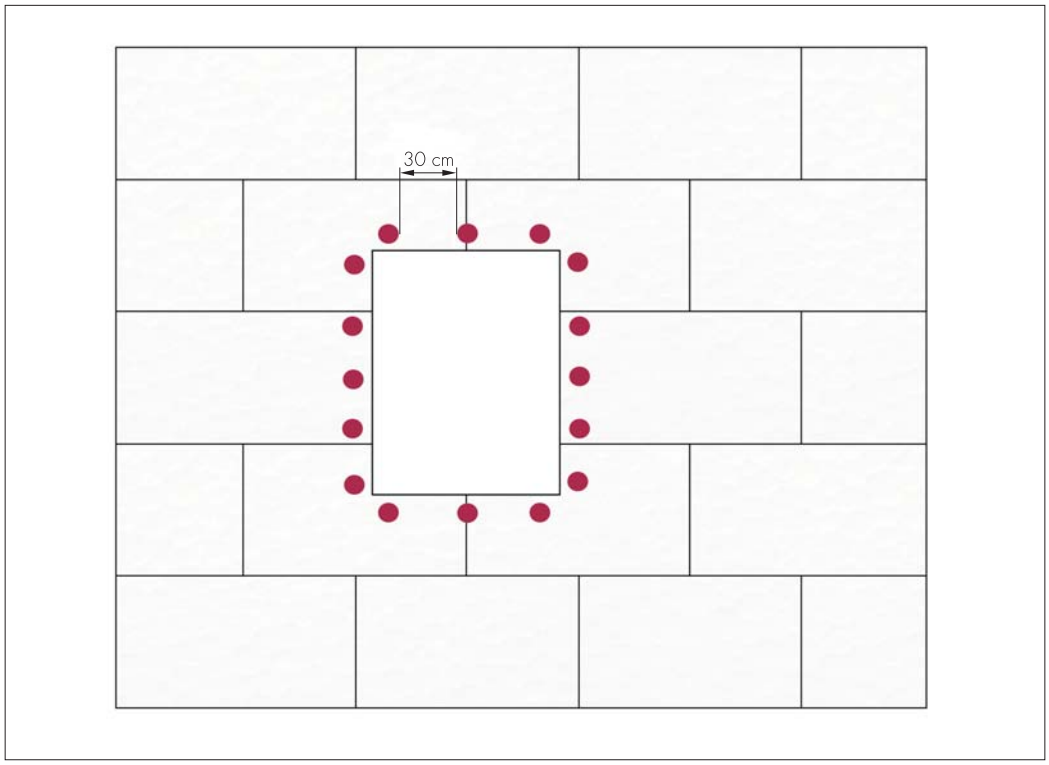


Figure 6 Window fixing details



16.10 To fit around details such as doors and windows, the boards may be cut with a sharp knife or a fine-tooth saw. If required, purpose-made window sills are fitted. They are designed to prevent water ingress and incorporate drips to shed water clear of the system.

16.11 Installation continues until the whole wall is completely covered including, where appropriate, the building soffits.

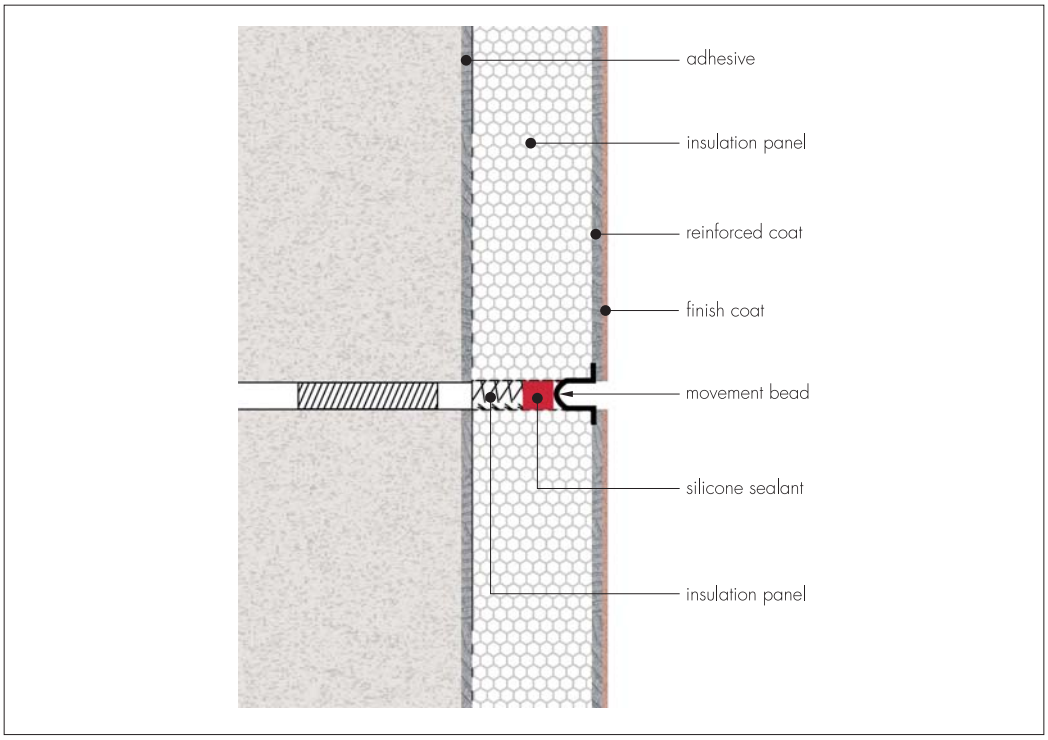
16.12 Prior to the application of the render system, a bead of joint sealant is gun-applied at window and door frames, overhanging eaves, gas and electric meter boxes, and wall vents, or where the render abuts any other building material or surface.

16.13 All corners are fixed with mesh angles installed with adhesive mortar. Where appropriate, the PVC angle with drip mesh is installed, to allow the rainwater to drain away.

Movement joints

16.14 Generally, movement joints are not required in the system but, if an expansion joint is already incorporated in the substrate, a movement joint must be provided in the insulation system (see Figure 7).

Figure 7 Vertical movement joint



Basecoat

16.15 The basecoat is prepared with the required amount of water (see section 1) then applied over the insulation boards using a stainless steel trowel, and floated with a Darby float to an approximate thickness of 2 to 4 mm. The reinforcement mesh is immediately embedded, and a light coat of basecoat material is applied whilst still wet, ensuring that the reinforcement material is placed in the top one third.

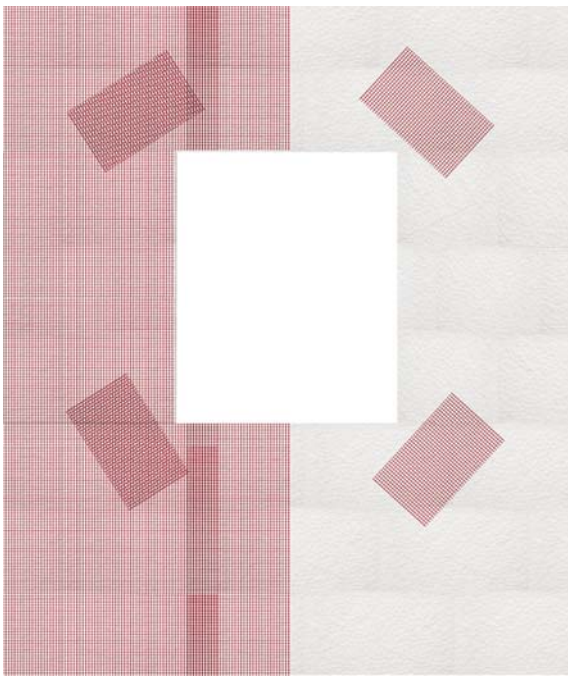
16.16 The basecoat is applied progressively, working in one-metre sections in a vertical or horizontal direction.

16.17 Overlapping at all mesh joints should not be less than 100 mm.

Reinforcement

16.18 In all cases, additional pieces of reinforcing mesh (200 mm by 400 mm) are used diagonally at the corners of openings as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8 Additional reinforcement of openings



16.19 The mesh should be free of wrinkles and fully embedded in the basecoat (for areas requiring extra resistance to impact, two mesh layers should be used).

16.20 Once finished, the basecoat (with mesh) is left to dry for at least 2 days before applying a second coat. The overall thickness of the reinforced basecoat must be greater than 3 mm.

Finishing

16.21 Stop beads are positioned vertically, eg at party wall positions where the adjoining house does not require treatment.

16.22 The basecoat should be left to dry thoroughly before application of the finish coat. The drying time will depend upon the conditions, but at least 48 hours should elapse before applying the finish coats.

16.23 The render finishes are applied to the required thicknesses (1.5 mm to 2 mm – see section 1), using a stainless steel trowel and finished with a plastic trowel to create a textured finish. The drying time is dependent on conditions, but will typically be 24 hours in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

16.24 Continuous surfaces should be completed without a break.

16.25 At the tops of walls, the system should be protected by an adequate overhang (see Figure 9) or by an adequately sealed purpose-made flashing. Care should be taken in the detailing of the system around openings and projections (see Figures 10, 11 and 12).

Figure 9 Roof eaves details

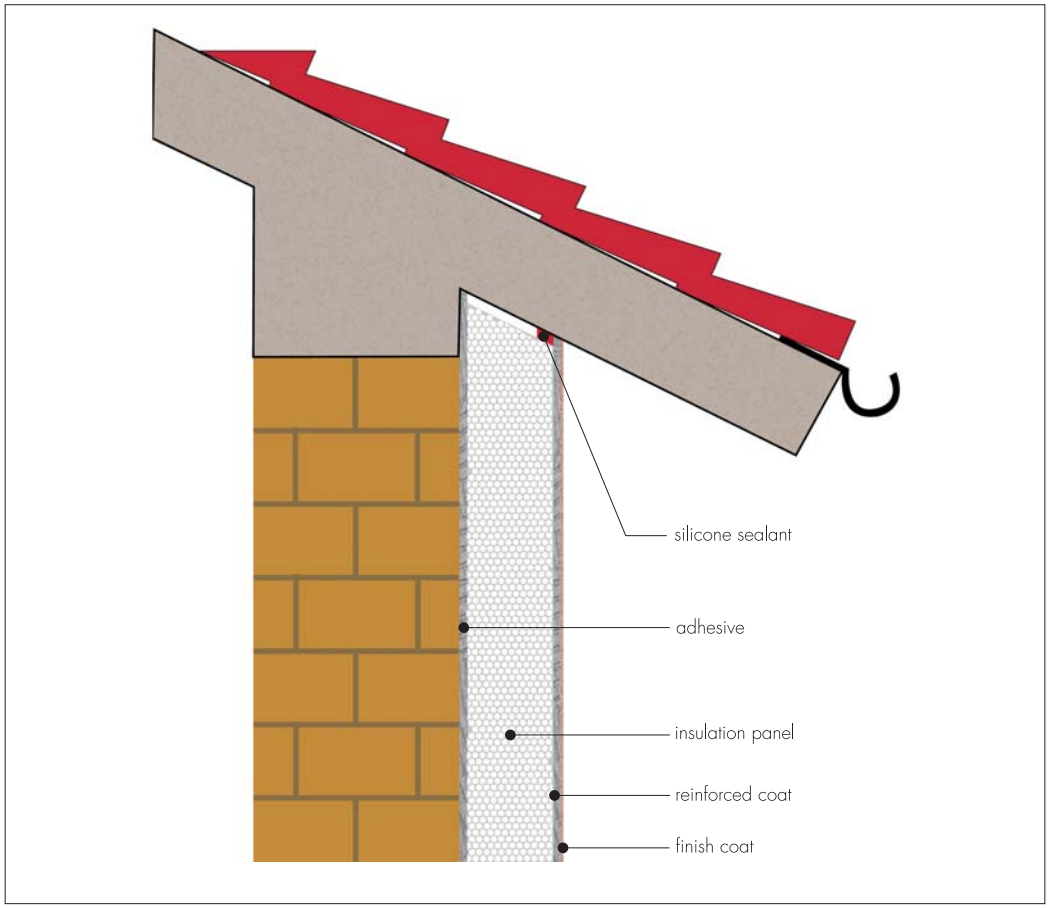


Figure 10 External corner details

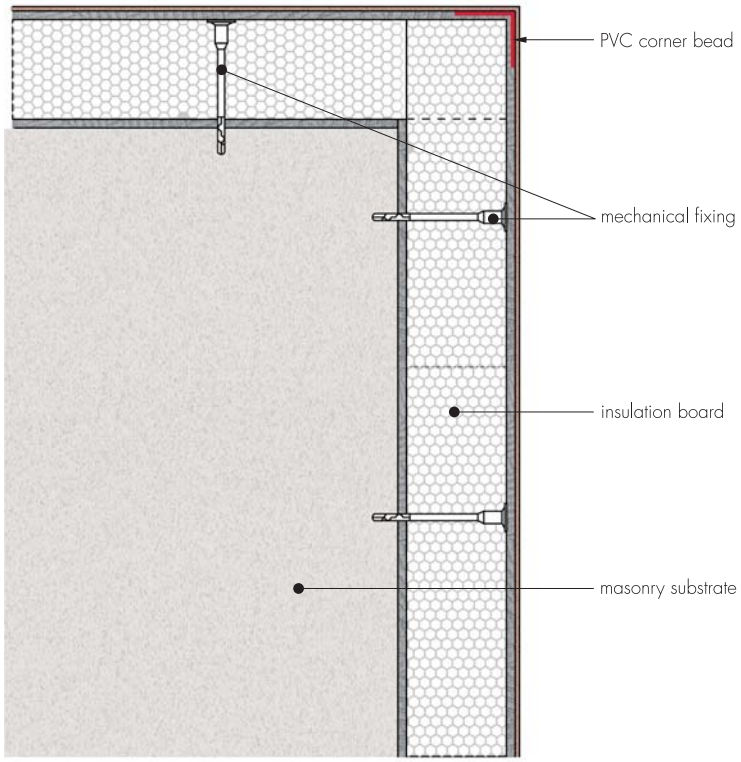


Figure 11 Insulated window detail

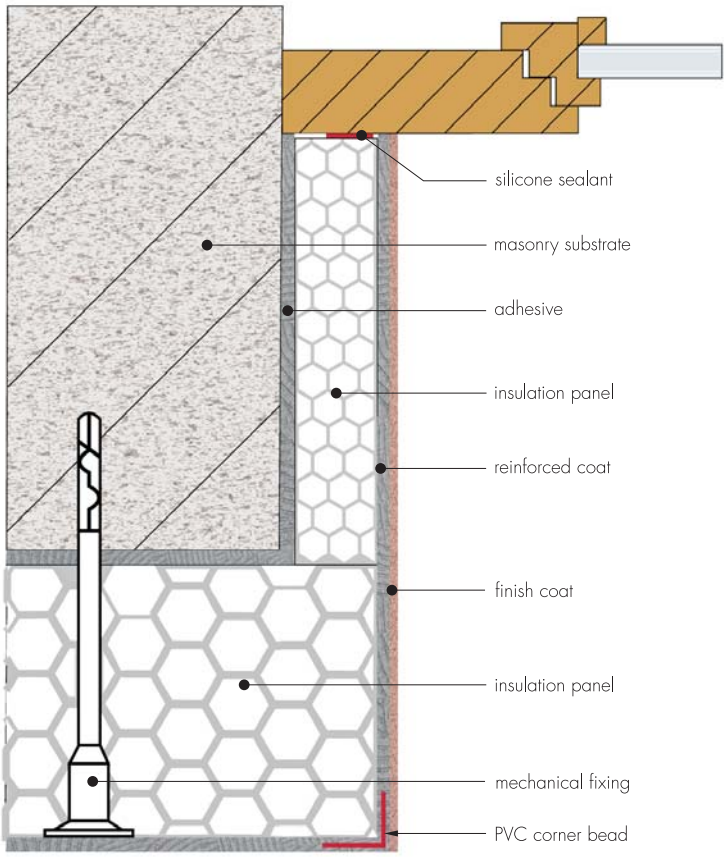
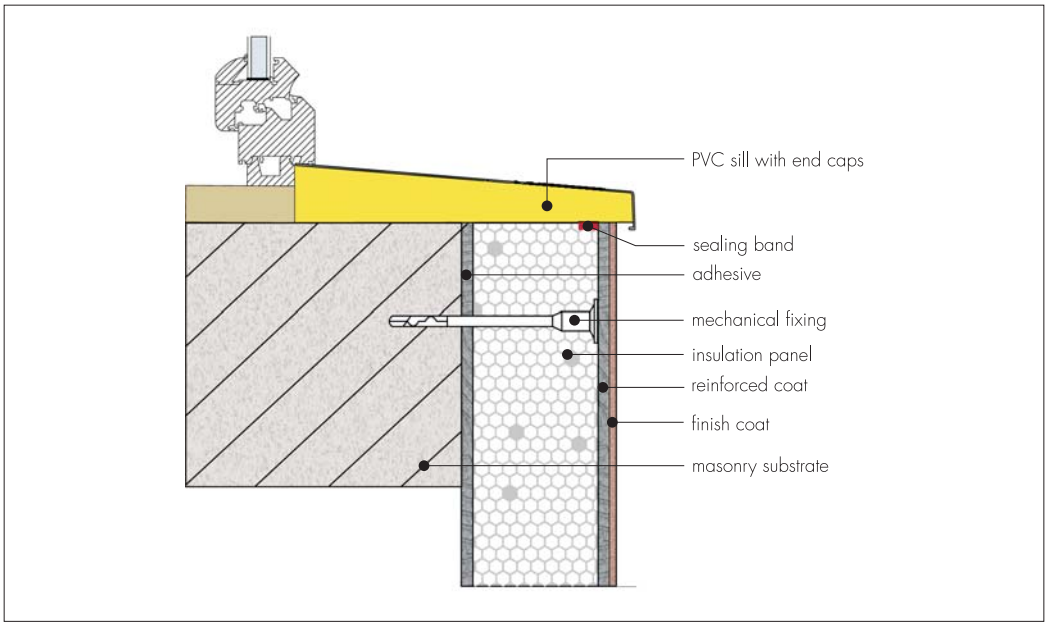


Figure 12 Window sill detail



16.26 On completion of the installation, external fittings, eg rainwater goods, are securely fixed to timber grounds or extended fixings that have been built into the system during installation.

Technical Investigations

17 Investigations

17.1 The system was examined and assessed by an independent laboratory to determine:

- fire performance
- bond strength
- hygrothermal performance
- resistance to frost
- resistance to impact
- water vapour permeability.

17.2 An examination was made of data relating to:

- reaction to fire
- thermal conductivity.

17.3 The manufacturing process was evaluated, including the methods adopted for quality control, and details were obtained of the quality and composition of materials used.

17.4 Visits to existing sites were undertaken to assess performance in service.

Bibliography

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BS 8000-3 : 2001 *Workmanship on building sites — Code of practice for masonry*

BS EN 1990 : 2002 *Eurocode — Basis of structural design*

BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005 *Eurocode 1 : Actions on structures — General actions — Wind actions*

BS EN 1996-2 : 2006 *Eurocode 6 : Design of masonry structures — Design considerations, selection of materials and execution of masonry*

BS EN 10088-1 : 2005 *Stainless steels — List of stainless steels*

BS EN 13163 : 2012 *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made expanded polystyrene (EPS) products —Specification*

BS EN 13501-1 : 2007 *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Classification using test data from reaction to fire tests*

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BS EN ISO 11600 : 2003 *Building construction — Jointing products — Classification and requirements for sealants*

ETAG 004 : 2013 *Guideline for European Technical Approval of External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems with Rendering*

ETAG 014 : 2011 *Guideline for European Technical Approval of Plastic Anchors for fixing of External Thermal Insulation Composite Systems with Rendering*

BRE Report 135 (BR 135 : 2013) *Fire performance of external thermal insulation for walls of multistorey buildings*

BRE Report 262 (BR 262 : 2002) *Thermal insulation: avoiding risks*

BRE Report 443 (BR 443 : 2006) *Conventions for U-value calculations*

Conditions of Certification

18 Conditions

18.1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product/system that is named and described on the front page
- is issued only to the company, firm, organisation or person named on the front page — no other company, firm, organisation or person may hold or claim that this Certificate has been issued to them
- is valid only within the UK
- has to be read, considered and used as a whole document — it may be misleading and will be incomplete to be selective
- is copyright of the BBA
- is subject to English Law.

18.2 Publications, documents, specifications, legislation, regulations, standards and the like referenced in this Certificate are those that were current and/or deemed relevant by the BBA at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate.

18.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product/system and its manufacture and/or fabrication, including all related and relevant parts and processes thereof:

- are maintained at or above the levels which have been assessed and found to be satisfactory by the BBA
- continue to be checked as and when deemed appropriate by the BBA under arrangements that it will determine
- are reviewed by the BBA as and when it considers appropriate.

18.4 The BBA has used due skill, care and diligence in preparing this Certificate, but no warranty is provided.

18.5 In issuing this Certificate, the BBA is not responsible and is excluded from any liability to any company, firm, organisation or person, for any matters arising directly or indirectly from:

- the presence or absence of any patent, intellectual property or similar rights subsisting in the product/system or any other product/system
- the right of the Certificate holder to manufacture, supply, install, maintain or market the product/system
- actual installations of the product/system, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any works and constructions in which the product/system is installed, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any loss or damage, including personal injury, howsoever caused by the product/system, including its manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal
- any claims by the manufacturer relating to CE marking.

18.6 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal of this product/system which is contained or referred to in this Certificate is the minimum required to be met when the product/system is manufactured, supplied, installed, used, maintained and removed. It does not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, or of any other statutory, common law or other duty which may exist at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate; nor is conformity with such information to be taken as satisfying the requirements of the 1974 Act or of any statutory, common law or other duty of care.

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